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OBERFOHREN, E. *Die Idee der Universalökonomie in der wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Literatur bis auf Turgot.* (Jena: Fischer. 1915. Pp. vi, 204. 7.50 M.)

TAUSSIG, F. W. *Inventors and money-makers. Lectures on some relations between economics and psychology delivered at Brown University in connection with the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the university.* (New York: Macmillan. 1915. Pp. ix, 138. \$1.)

Economic History and Geography

The Critical Period. 1763-1765. Edited with introduction and notes by CLARENCE WALWORTH ALVORD and CLARENCE EDWIN CARTER. Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, Vol. X. British Series, Vol. 1. (Springfield, Ill.: Illinois State Historical Library. 1915. Pp. 57, 597.)

The value of the material in this series is not that it is entirely new. Some of the documents have been published elsewhere. But there are here assembled from widely scattered places practically all the known sources of Illinois history during the British period. Many of the copies made by Professor Carter from the manuscripts stored in the capitol at Albany have peculiar value now, as the originals were destroyed by the fire.

This volume deals with the efforts of the British to take over the ceded western territory. Military matters and relations with the Indians thus occupy chief place. More of economic interest will be found in the rest of the series which will include collections illustrating such matters as the business activities of Philadelphia firms in Illinois, operations of land speculators, and the life of the French people along the Mississippi. But even this war-burdened first volume contains allusions to the fur trade, the population and resources of Illinois, attempts to clear the Iberville river, the cost of land-carriage, methods of land-jobbers with the Indians, paper currency, etc.

Some interesting material on the fur trade is found in the last part of the document by Sir William Johnson, commenting on the organization of the Indian Department (pp. 336-342). This part, Article 43, is omitted from the paper as published in the New York Colonial Documents (7: 661). It deals with the state of the Indian trade, and among other things contains a quaint schedule of "goods proper for the Indian Market" with the prices in New York currency and in sterling. Another schedule for use in bartering appears later on, showing what each article was worth in peltries

(pp. 402-404). The original exists in Sir William's handwriting, and is here published for the first time. Information regarding the great increase in the export of furs from New Orleans after the cession of Canada, appears in reports from the governor of Louisiana and the governor of West Florida (pp. 209, 439).

Some light is thrown on monetary conditions in the interior at this time. A Jesuit father quotes the high prices in New Orleans to justify the estates maintained by the order (p. 95). Paper money was in circulation. Colonel Bradstreet abolished it in the region where he commanded (p. 345). The bad conditions prevailing in New Orleans because of the old paper money, *billets*, are set forth by Governor Dabbadie to the Ministry at home (p. 318), and his successor, Aubry, in 1765 describes the utter demoralization in the colony due to the confusion in finances; he adds, "It is time, my lord, that the Spaniards arrive" (p. 436). Bills on New York were at an exorbitant premium in Mobile (p. 465).

The care with which this material has been grouped into chapters, thoroughly indexed, and illuminated by a special introduction and footnotes, makes it an admirable example of scholarly editing.

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The Financial Administration of the Colony of Virginia. By PERCY SCOTT FLIPPIN. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series XXXIII, No. 2. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1915. Pp. 95.)

This monograph is another product of the movement to rewrite American colonial history from the imperial point of view and from official papers in the English Public Record Office. The book will be welcomed by students of Virginian history because it describes clearly, though quite summarily, the financial administrators of colonial Virginia. One lays down the volume with a more definite understanding of how the finances of Virginia were managed than is derived from Bruce's treatment of the subject for a briefer period in his *Institutional History*, II, 522-604. The author is concerned primarily with about fifteen classes of officials—how appointed, their functions in theory and practice, and their remunerations. In the eighteenth century there were about twenty royal officers occupied with royal revenues and about one hundred and fifty provincial officials. Those from England were generally obscure office seekers and appear to have been less faithful